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INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Nco Declares Emergency in que Province

By Richard Eder

Dec. 4 (NYT).—The Spanish government decreed a month state of emergency in the Basque province of a West German consul was abducted at the beginning. For the past two days the province has been strikes and demonstrations.

n Fears Invokes Power

Dec. 4 (AP).—The government assumed emergency powers without a secret armed which it said plotted kidnapping and law-er Jack Lynch acted of police authorities conspirators planned of prominent bank-ies of armed bank- to involve murder- y assumed that the ave was directed derground Irish Re- and a fanatic spin- n as Saur Eire (Free

men were involved bank raids earlier a six-month bank- them. The banks- month. Fein Protest mas MacGiolla, of dical arm of the z was no evidence Lynch's allegations. nt announcement is man plot scare to at political oppos- ar of adverse public said in a statement. move was aimed at dical opposition in o Ireland's proposed f the European Eco- unity.

said his government the right to bring on without further of the 1940 Offenses State Act. This gives ern any citizen with- said he was taking of the European Ru- Convention because it be interned without

which is split into two n as "Official" and has re-emerged in after eight years of als are dedicated to olution, the "Provi- long-standing IRA ly abolishing the par- land between the 26 the republic and the d British-ruled North-

Mission to Guinea Says Legal Mounted Invasion

ATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 4 (NYT).—A mission to Guinea said that Portugal's forces under white Por- were mounted the in- se West African state t by the five-nation ch spent three days said that a force of men made the labo- r from ships. Portuguese commanded by white ficers."

consisted of units of armed forces, mainly from Guinea (Bis- the command of e Portuguese officers, contingent composed Guineans trained and e territory of Portu- a," it said. med Meeting rity Council, which ssion to Guinea, was to meet later today to report. The council or December. Soviet Jacob A. Malik, called y request of the the mission, Nepalese adma Bahadur Khatri, an diplomat said a as being prepared that the council condemn r the invasion and t Portugal pay Guinea for the loss of life and at remedied.

c sources said, how- d not expect any come out of the first in the council. They an-



THE KIDNAP STORY—James R. Cross (right) describing his ordeal to Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa at the Canadian pavilion of Expo 67 on St. Helen's Island.

Diplomat in 'Splendid Form'

Kidnappers in Cuba, Cross Is Free

MONTREAL, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—British diplomat James R. Cross, freed after 60 days in the hands of Quebec separatists, was in splendid form.

Final freedom for the man whose kidnapping plunged Canada into a grave domestic crisis came at 2 a.m. today after three of his kidnappers, and four relatives who flew with them into exile, had reached Cuba in a Canadian military plane.

Safe passage into exile for the men of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) had been part of the bargain for the release of Mr. Cross, the British trade commis- sioner in Montreal.

Mr. Cross spent the night in the custody of the acting Cuban consul. Today, the Cuban official handed over to the authorities a small arsenal of weapons surrendered by the FLQ men when they arrived at St. Helen's Island, in the Saint Lawrence River—temporarily con- sidered Cuban territory for the ex- change of Mr. Cross.

After the release, Mr. Cross un- derwent a thorough medical ex- amination. A medical report said he was in "excellent" condition, de- spite having lost 22 pounds.

But the doctors detected a vitamin deficiency due to the poor diet in his makeshift prison. His captors had provided him with pills he needed to treat a hypertension condition.

Mr. Cross, who is 49, was kidnap- ed Oct. 5 by an FLQ cell which demanded the release of 21 so- called political prisoners and \$500,000 in gold as his ransom.

The government rejected the ran- som terms, but offered the kidnap- ers safe passage into exile if their captive was freed unharmed.

A second kidnap victim, Quebec's Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, ab- duced later by other FLQ extremists, was strangled Oct. 17.

Almost all the British trade com- missioner's captivity was spent in a three-story house in north Montreal, where he was kept in a room from which daylight was completely barred. Two men with submachine guns were always on guard.

During his captivity, he said, he watched more than 180 films on television, all in French.

The terrorists inside the house threw out a message shifted in a lead pipe. They said they were willing to surrender Mr. Cross un- harmed, avoiding a possible bloody gun-battle, if the government would stick to its earlier offer of safe passage to Cuba for them.

"If you attempt anything with guns, etc., J. Cross will be the first to die," the note said. "We have several dynamite sticks."

Negotiations started shortly after- ward, leading to the release of Mr. Cross.

In Ottawa, Federal Justice Min- ister John Turner said that the three kidnappers of Mr. Cross would be exiled for life.

"Let's put it this way," Mr. Turner said, "if they ever come back, they'll be subject to prosecu- tion."

In Switzerland, Mr. Cross's wife, Barbara, said she had spoken to her husband by telephone and added that he had told her he was feeling well.

"He says he feels very fit but he has lost 20 pounds. He always be- lieved in his eventual release, and this I have clung to," Mrs. Cross said. She went to Bern last month to stay at the British Embassy.

"I am going to have a jolly good holiday with my husband, as soon as possible," she added.



Mrs. James R. Cross

Had Confessed on National TV

Military Court Seizes Ex-GI For Silence at Calley Trial

By Homer Bigart

PORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 4 (NYT).—Paul D. Meadlo, who once told a national television audience that he shot unarmed Vietnamese civilians at the hamlet of My Lai, because it "just seemed like it was the natural thing to do at the



Paul Meadlo

time," was taken into custody by military police yesterday after he refused to testify about the My Lai massacre at the murder trial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr.

An angry military judge, recalling the "nauseous detail" with which Mr. Meadlo had described the My Lai affair on television, threatened the former soldier with jail if he remained silent.

When Mr. Meadlo, on advice of his attorney, persisted in citing the Fifth Amendment as his basis for refusing to testify, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, the military judge, announced he was referring the matter to the U.S. attorney with the recommendation that Mr. Meadlo be prosecuted for contempt.

[Col. Kennedy ordered Mr. Mead- to taken into custody, and accused him of violating a section of the Uniform Code of Military Justice related to witnesses who refuse to testify in military courts.]

Military police escorted Mr. Meadlo from the witness stand and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nixon Discloses Steps To Spur U.S. Economy

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI).—President Nixon today announced new government steps to stimulate the economy from its present slump.

The President issued his strong- est appeal yet to business and labor to curb inflation by holding down wage and price demands.

He acknowledged that he planned an unbalanced federal budget next year to help promote economic growth and said the Federal Re- serve has promised easier money and credit policies to fuel the ad- vance.

But in a speech prepared for delivery to some of the nation's biggest businessmen at a black-tie dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Nixon ap- pealed for voluntary restraints by

way of picking up the check for a slowdown in inflation. Much of it is a working force toward order- ly stimulation and expansion of the economy.

In addition, Mr. Nixon said the independent Federal Reserve Board has made money and credit more readily available since the first of the year, with the money supply now growing at an annual rate of 6 percent, compared to an annual rate of 1 percent during the previous months.

"But the government has a re- sponsibility to do more," he said.

"Our budget policy will be re- sponsible in holding down infla- tion and responsive in encouraging expansion."

His comment was a clear indica- tion that the budget for the 1972 fiscal year, which Mr. Nixon will send to Congress next month, will call for more deficit spending. He gave no indication of how much.

The President insisted that al- though inflation proved harder to stop than he anticipated when he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Stands at 5.8 Percent

U.S. Jobless Rate Hits A 7½-Year High Point

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Unemployment in the United States rose from 5.6 to 5.8 percent of the labor force in November—the highest level in seven and a half years and the fifth straight monthly increase.

Much of the rise—but not all of it—came from the 67-day shut- down at General Motors, the world's largest manufacturing company, said Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics Harold Goldstein.

He said, however, that "we have no real way of measuring" the full impact of the strike.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers took a stab at it anyway. It estimated that without the strike, unemployment would have been somewhere between 5.3 and 5.5 percent, a range below the 5.5 percent rate in September, before the walkout began.

CEA Estimate on GM Strike Effect

The CEA figured that the walkout idled between 750,000 and one million Americans directly and indirectly. Of this number, some 350,000 were GM strikers, who are not counted as unemployed. The rest were accounted for by layoffs in the auto industry itself, in supplier industries and in businesses generally affected by slowed economic activity at- tributable to the walkout. These contributed up to 0.5 percentage point of the jobless total, the CEA estimated.

The council also forecast that the GM strike would reduce the gross national product in the October-December quarter by about \$10 billion to \$12 billion.

Such a reduction would make it virtually certain, in the opinion of some economists, that the GNP expressed in "real terms" (corrected for price changes) will decline not only in the fourth quarter but in 1970 as a whole. If so, this would be the first year since 1958 that the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Ministerial Council Acts

NATO Will Make Berlin The Test for Security Talks

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—Members of the NATO Ministerial Council today officially announced that as soon as the Big Four talks on Berlin have reached a satisfactory conclusion, they will be willing to enter into multilateral talks lead- ing to a security conference.

The communiqué at the final meeting of the council thus official- ly made Berlin the test for the talks. The Belgian government was asked to send the communiqué to the Warsaw Pact countries to in- form them.

The communiqué was prepared in almost record time today, and informed sources said afterward that there were few differences among the 15 NATO countries in its preparation.

The sources said, however, that there was considerable debate over whether Berlin should be made the only condition for the multilateral talks, or if there should be others.

The key paragraph of the com- munique read: "The ministers af- firmed the readiness of their gov- ernments, as soon as the talks on Berlin have reached a satisfactory conclusion and insofar as the other ongoing talks are proceeding favor- ably, to enter into multilateral con- tacts with all interested govern- ments to explore when it would be possible to convene a conference, or a series of conferences, on secu- rity and cooperation in Europe. In this event, the council would give immediate attention to this ques- tion."

Official sources said this para- graph was agreed on after the Belgians suggested the phrase "in- sofar as the other ongoing talks are proceeding favorably" to add onto the phrase about Berlin. The language on Berlin was provided by the French after Foreign Min- ister Maurice Schumann pleaded that Berlin should be made the only condition.

The Belgian phrase was added to indicate that progress in both the SALT talks and German bi- lateral talks would be interpreted as favorable signs.

Official sources said the minis- ters did not discuss the Warsaw Pact's declaration in Berlin last night, containing a conciliatory phrase mentioning the "league of the people of West Berlin." Despite this phrase, U.S. sources said, other parts of the Berlin statement showed a reversion to cold-war rhetoric. The U.S. sources said the Berlin statement ended on a sour note with references to "aggressive circles" in NATO and West Ger- man "revengers."

The U.S. sources said they were extremely satisfied with the NATO communiqué and said it shows NATO is flexible in searching for ways to reduce tension.

"The communiqué spelled out that a 'satisfactory solution' for Berlin meant 'securing unhindered access to Berlin, improved circula- tion within Berlin and respect by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Italy's firemen called off a four-day-old strike tonight after the government promised them higher wages and fewer working hours.

The government gave in to the demands after the firemen escalat- ed their offensive by staging a march and a hunger strike in Rome and extending the walkout in- definitely.

More than 4,000 firemen in uni- form marched in Rome.

The unions had guaranteed "emergency" service throughout the strike. But firemen on emer- gency service had gone on a hunger strike today, saying that they would answer fire calls only if their "physical condition" allowed it.

In Jordan, they said that King Hussein was in better con- trol of his country than before fighting broke out with the Pales- tinian guerrillas.

● Egypt, in recent talks with U.S. officials, has been stressing its internal problems, the sources said. They added that President Anwar Sadat had particularly em- phasized Egyptian internal prob- lems.

Syria, the sources said, had suf- fered during the Jordanian strife and was now less active in its sup- port of the guerrillas.

In Israel, they said, although there are differences of view, the feeling is that a negotiated settle- ment is desirable. There is an in- creasing feeling that belligerency is not in the Israeli interest and that the cease-fire should be ac-

Fight for Funds

He Says Rejection of SST Cost U.S. Aviation Lead

By Philip Greer

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 4 (UPI)—Transportation Secretary Volpe said today that his rejection of a compromise on the supersonic transport after yesterday's administration's original request.

Saying the \$290 million SST program would end U.S. dominance of the aircraft manufacturing markets as the Russian and British-French supersonic jets became available.

Trade Loss Seen

"We now supply 80 to 85 percent of the jet planes in the world," he said. "If the United States does not build an SST, he added, 'the fact is that we just are not going to be able to manufacture planes because foreign countries are not going to be buying them.'"

He heatedly denied charges that the SST would pollute the environment with its exhaust, engine noise and sonic boom, but he conceded "the environmental issue was the emotional factor" in yesterday's Senate vote.

"I'm just as determined that the plane shall fly environmentally," he said, citing conservation bills enacted while he was governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Volpe said that he would "continue to fight to acquire funds for a project I consider an important one" when the Transportation Department's appropriation bill reaches the House-Senate conference committee. The House had previously approved the SST funds, leaving open the possibility that the conference committee could "test" all or part of the money.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler termed the Senate vote "a very bad decision" imperiling American leadership in civil aviation.

He said that the government has been keenly interested in potential environmental problems associated with the craft and cited two current studies, involving a total of \$68.8 million, aimed at meeting these.

Setback S. Bad for Concorde, Too

Anthony Lewis

Dec. 4 (NYT)—Back-Concorde, the British-French supersonic transport, were by the U.S. Senate funding of the Ameri-

ment of the Boeing at is the final result, a boost for Concorde's sets. Two test models y flown at twice the and, and it would be 'estern supersonic air- w for the airlines.

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Associated Press

BACK TALK—President Nixon shaking hands with Debra Jean Sweet, 19, presenting her with a public service award. Miss Sweet questioned the President's sincerity "until you get us out of Vietnam." Startled, but game, Mr. Nixon replied: "We are doing our best."

Judge Says He Instructed 'Chicago 7' Jury Privately

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Judge Julius J. Hoffman acknowledged yesterday that he twice privately instructed the "Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial jury to keep deliberating after it reported it could not reach a verdict.

Judge Hoffman said he did not bring the jury into the courtroom where defense lawyers could hear his instructions because he feared the jurors would be exposed to disruptions and attempts by defendants to prejudice their judgments.

In a memorandum read from the bench, Judge Hoffman recalled that the entire four-and-a-half-month trial had been marked by courtroom disorders.

"Very Substantial Danger"

"I concluded that if the jury were returned to the courtroom during the deliberations, that there was a very substantial danger of their being exposed to prejudicial statements, courtroom disruptions, or violence," he said.

Therefore, he added, he responded to the panel's notices of deadlock through a deputy marshal. Judge Hoffman's statement did not explain why he failed to inform the defendants' lawyers about the secret message to the jury.

He was questioned on that point by the defendants' local attorney, Thomas A. Sullivan.

"This is not an argument," the judge snapped, insisting that his statement complied with instructions from the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals here. Judge Hoffman has made it clear he would not subject himself to questions by defense lawyers.

The judge's comment was the final stage of an unusual hearing ordered to determine what communications were exchanged with the jury last February.

Mistrial Is Asked

The five convicted defendants contend the secret messages were improper and claim the appellate court should order a mistrial.

The testimony of jurors and of six marshals will be sent with Judge Hoffman's statement to the court of appeals, where the case already is being appealed on other grounds.

In the case of alleged improper communications with the jury, the

Other Hoffman Jailed

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Abbie Hoffman, the Youth International party (Yippie) leader, went to jail yesterday to begin a 15-day sentence for resisting arrest during the Democratic convention disturbances in Chicago two years ago.

He surrendered to authorities after exhausting a series of appeals against the conviction imposed in January, 1969.

Hoffman, one of the convicted defendants in the Chicago Seven trial, was found guilty on police evidence that he went limp when they attempted to arrest him for having an obscene word scrawled in lipstick on his forehead.

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Money Voted For U.S. Birth Control Aid

Conferees Accept \$387 Million Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—House-Senate conferees agreed yesterday on a \$387-million family planning bill to establish a federal office to coordinate ways of controlling population growth.

The bill authorizes the funds to be distributed to public and private nonprofit organizations to advise persons on means of controlling births and to issue contraceptives.

In addition, research grants also can be awarded to conduct studies into fertility, methods of contraception and the reproductive system.

The bill prohibits expenditures of federal funds for abortions.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare will administer the funds and coordinate all federal programs dealing with birth control.

The bill represents a compromise between the Senate version, which requested \$967 million in expenditures over a five-year period, and the House's plan, which provided \$387 million over three years.

The \$387 million represents the amount the Senate requested for three years, the life of the program under the compromise measure.

In other action:

● The House passed, 237 to 30, a battered and much-reduced bill yesterday authorizing \$2.4 billion for housing programs.

The final version will be written in conference with the Senate, which authorized about \$4 billion.

In a major cut, the House deleted provisions for assisting the development of whole new communities, either outside of existing cities or in blighted areas within them.

However, the Senate version contains a "new communities" section, which could survive.

Another innovation in the bill, providing for direct government insurance against crime for inner-city businesses unable to obtain reasonably priced private coverage, survived a strong attack.

● A joint congressional committee estimated yesterday that the federal budget deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30 could be as high as \$12.9 billion.

This, the Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures said in a staff report, compares with a projected \$13 billion in President Nixon's revised budget of last May.

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U.S. to Transfer Gas on Okinawa

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Defense Department announced today that 13,000 tons of nerve gas stored on Okinawa will soon be moved to Johnston Island in the mid-Pacific to comply with a Japanese government request.

A spokesman said the first shipment of 150 tons of munitions filled with mustard gas would be shipped from Okinawa "in the near future."

Transfer of the remaining chemical weapons, including both highly toxic GB and VX nerve gas, will be delayed until additional storage facilities can be built on Johnston Island.

Johnston Island is a U.S. possession 700 miles southwest of Hawaii. The only inhabitants are about 900 military and civilian workers who maintain facilities for possible nuclear testing.

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Veteran in Finch-Tregoff Case Replaces Missing Tate Lawyer

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Maxwell Keith, veteran of the sensational decade-old Finch-Tregoff trial, was appointed yesterday by the court to represent one of the female defendants at the Tate murder trial because of the disappearance of her attorney.

Over the strenuous objections of Charles Manson and the three young women that they wished to conduct their own case, Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older asked Mr. Keith to step in for attorney Ronald Hughes, who has been missing from the trial for four days.

Mr. Hughes had represented Leslie Van Houten, and the young woman jumped up in court late yesterday and said she did not want Mr. Keith as her lawyer but wanted to carry on her defense herself.

Manson also was on his feet to argue that none of the lawyers was representing the defendants properly. Judge Older ordered Manson to sit down and a deputy finally had to approach the 25-year-old "family" leader before he would take his seat.

Judge Older disclosed that a car containing Mr. Hughes's transcript of the trial had been found abandoned in a rugged mountain area north of Los Angeles.

Fear was expressed by both the prosecution and other defense lawyers over Mr. Hughes's fate.

A rumpled, tousle-haired man, Mr. Keith had the nickname of the "Ivy League hillbilly."

Dr. R. Bernard Finch and Carol Tregoff twice got a mistrial in the killing of the doctor's wife in 1969 and 1970, but were finally convicted of first degree murder in 1971 when Mr. Keith was acting as Mr. Finch's attorney.

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WHILE IN HOLLAND

MEET THE VAN MOPPES

WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND POLISHING FACTORY

FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPES & SON

2-6 ALBERT CUIJPSTRAAT

AMSTERDAM

SINCE 1829

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF OWN DESIGNED JEWELS TAX FREE SHOPPING FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

WILLIAM LAWSON'S

First Light

You may think a light Scotch is something of an innovation. Not a bit. William Lawson first prepared his Light Scotch Whisky over 120 years ago. So we have something that new light Scotches haven't got. A reputation to live up to.

Anti-War Veterans End 'Inquiry' Into War Crimes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Some 40 anti-war veterans who have spoken in an official inquiry into U.S. war crimes said yesterday that they tried to show that "war" American forces in Vietnam were not "aberrant" but the "logical" consequence of U.S. policy.

William O. Cowger, a 31-year-old science teacher, rose to national prominence as a leader of the Paris student uprising in 1968. He went on to head the Maoist Proletarian Left movement, which he was convicted of trying to reconstitute after it was banned by the Interior Ministry in May.

Steven Hassett of Utica, N.Y., said that in May, 1967, his unit of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) "moved through a populated area with a wall of fire and we leveled this area."

He said that the area was not a free-fire zone but his unit "went through there so fast we didn't even have time to check the hootches (huts)" before burning them or blowing them up.

He and other veterans told of having slapped or beaten civilians. Gail Graham of Jamestown, N.Y., said it was common for soldiers to try to rip clothing from female civilians.

The Pentagon has refused to comment specifically on the charges made at the hearings. A spokesman did say, "It is United States policy to adhere to the rules of warfare which ban attacks on noncombatants."

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French Maoist Loses Appeal on Jail Term

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A Paris court has rejected the appeal of French Maoist leader Alain Geismar against an 18-month jail sentence imposed on him in October for provoking violence against the police.

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Mr

House Unit Finds No Ground To Impeach Justice Douglass

Seizure starting December 12.

Blames U.S. 'Hawks'

Assails NATO 'Obstacles'

rd Gwertzman
Dec. 4 (NYT).—The
toughly charged the
l with creating "ob-
stacles" to an improved
Europe by insisting
on a conference
before steps
for convening a Eu-
ropean conference.
ally prompt response
ministers' meeting
today, Tass issued
a commentary which
a Brussels meeting
led by "hawks" led by
ates.
the United States
ive efforts in Brus-
sels to strengthen the NATO
alliance and to revive
"Cold War" methods
announced by the

Priority Noted
at the NATO Coun-
cil meeting in Brus-
sels, Tass said, the
first solving
problems connected
with the NATO
alliance.
ne time, the NATO
alliance are going out
to prevent a mutually
agreed on West
could meet the in-
terests in central Eu-
rope, the NATO
alliance, and the
interests and sovereign
[East] German Democ-
ratic, Tass said.
commentary seemed to
the Big Four talks
face some difficult
weeks. The
alliance over the Berlin
from the American,
rench desire to nego-
tiate with the Soviet
proved access rights
locations within the
located in the heart
any.
claims that the Big
discuss Berlin since
special war-time
stemming from their
rld War II
assians have insisted
many should nego-
tiate with West Germa-
ny and with the
Senate on the situ-
ation in Moscow is
sure that East Ger-
man are not overlooked,
s do not wish to deal
rmany.
complicated for the
use Bonn has said
ratify the treaty it
he Soviet Union in
there is an improve-
ment. And the NATO
alliance now made progress
in the conference con-
gress in Berlin as
limate here said the
rich Moscow reacted
communism in-
stead of preparing its
advance. In line with
of seeking to isolate
States as the main
line in the world, the
story held Washington
ble for the NATO

to the agreement by
countries to step up
of NATO's military
ass said, "Under the
pressure, ten defense
the West European
ber-states were forced
an additional military
\$1 billion in the com-
munity.
ns that from now on
f the upkeep of troops
s deployed in Western
be largely borne by
san taxpayers," Tass
to underscore the
essence of American
rope.
that "the NATO strat-

Greek Newsmen
Only Target of
New Restrictions

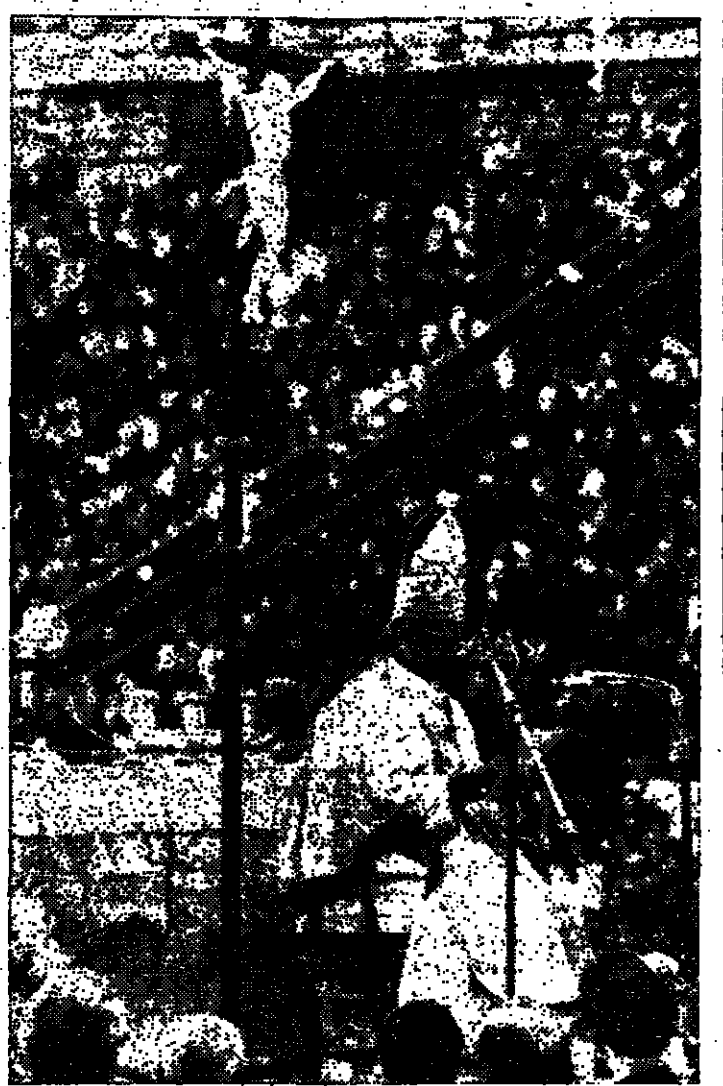
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The military-backed regime, is-
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Envoy Planned
Africa Lands

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gists who arrived in the Belgian
capital from overseas did not dare
to come out openly against the
policy of relaxation of tensions, to
reject out of hand the idea of con-
vening an all-European conference
on security, realizing that this idea
is widely supported by the peo-
ples.
"The position taken by the ses-



ADDRESS TO HONG KONG—Pope Paul speaking to the Catholics of Hong Kong at rally in the colony's stadium.

Pope, on Visit to Hong Kong,
Blesses Chinese Everywhere

By Tillman Durdin
HONG KONG, Dec. 4 (NYT).—
Pope Paul VI directed a benedic-
tion to the Chinese people "where-
ever they may be" shortly after
his arrival here at 1:30 p.m. today
on the sixth stop of a far-ranging
tour of Asia and the South Pacific.
In an address at a mass celebra-
tion before 40,000 persons jammed
into Hong Kong's largest stadium,
the pontiff said: "Christ is a
teacher, a shepherd and a loving
redeemer for China, too," and ad-
ded: "The church is then the unify-
ing effect of the love of Christ
for us."
Stating that "to love" is the
mission of the church, he added:
"While we are saying these simple
and sublime words, we have around
us—we almost feel it—all the
Chinese people wherever they may
be."
The Pope's address was delivered
in English and repeated in Chi-
nese.
Earlier, sunburned and appear-

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Navy Is Told
Not to Put Oil
Sludge in SeaSlick From Base
Threatens Florida

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—
Navy Secretary John H. Chafee
ordered an immediate halt to dump-
ing oil wastes from naval bases
into the sea after discovering that
the Navy had broken its own regu-
lations and caused an oil slick to
threaten Florida beaches.
A huge slick covering 760 square
miles was moving today toward the
northern Florida coast after sailors
dumped two bargeloads of oil sludge
55 miles off the St. John's River
mouth Monday night.
The barges were from Mayport
Naval Station, in Florida.
Navy spokesmen at the Pentagon
now admit that regulations issued
a month before the dumping order-
ed that a public statement must
be prepared and approved on any
action which might affect the en-
vironment. In this case no such
statement was made, they said.
To try to prevent such pollution
problems in future, Mr. Chafee has
banned the dumping in open waters
of "sludges, industrial wastes, oil
wastes, trash or rubbish collected
in port."

He said such waste must be got
rid of by private contractors or
burned ashore. Ships will still be
allowed to discharge bilge waste
while at sea.
In an order to all commands,
ships and stations throughout the
world, Mr. Chafee said the U.S.
government, "both domestically and
internationally, is committed to
take action to protect the oceans
against pollution."

Oil Fire Spreads Off La.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4 (UPI).—
A blazing Shell Oil Co. well in the
Gulf of Mexico has ignited five
to six adjacent wells, complicating
the problem of fighting the oil fire,
the Coast Guard said yesterday.
Shell began moving in equipment
today to try to drill relief wells to
choke off the upward flow of oil.
It takes about three weeks to drill
such wells, and in the meantime,
Shell said, the wild wells will keep
burning.

The original fire began Tuesday
with an explosion on Shell's Baker
Platform, ten miles south of
Louisiana's Wigner Wildlife Manage-
ment Area, winter home of thou-
sands of ducks.
Two workmen were killed, 37
were injured and one was still
missing today.
Shell said that before the fire
the Baker Platform wells were pro-
ducing 15,000 barrels of oil a day
and 40 million cubic feet of natural
gas.
There was no estimate of how
much of that is being consumed
by the fire. The Coast Guard said
a thin oil slick stretched eight
miles northwestward from the
burning wells.

Mendoza Pleads
Not Guilty of Bid
To Stab Pope Paul

MANILA, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Bolivian
painter Benjamin Mendoza today
pleaded innocent to charges he tried
to stab Pope Paul VI with a dagger
a week ago at Manila International
Airport. His lawyer moved for his
confinement in a mental asylum.
Judge Pedro J. Bautista, of the
Court of First Instance in suburban
Pasay City, scheduled a continua-
tion of the trial for Dec. 14 to
enable Mr. Mendoza's lawyer to
produce a government psychiatrist's
report alleging the Bolivian is
mentally disturbed.

Mr. Mendoza, 35, appeared alter-
nately quiet, sleepy, composed and
agitated in court. He was hand-
cuffed and flanked by two go-
vernment agents. Armed, uniformed
police guarded the small, packed
courtroom and screened all those
entering.
Mr. Mendoza's lawyer, Celso Fer-
nandez, was apparently appointed
by the Bolivian consulate general
at the last minute. He said he
saw his client for the first time
today.

Asked by the court for his plea
to the charge of attempted murder,
Mr. Mendoza, with unblinking
eyes and without hesitation, said
in a clear voice: "Not guilty."

Moshoeshoe Returns
MASERU, Lesotho, Dec. 4 (Ran-
ters).—King Moshoeshoe II of
Lesotho returned to his capital to-
day after living in exile in Holland
for the last eight months.

To Be World's Biggest

Britain Backs European Atom-Smasher

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Britain
today agreed to back a giant Euro-
pean atom-smasher project near
Geneva, larger and eventually more
powerful than any other research
instrument in the world.

Margaret Thatcher, minister for
education and science, told the
House of Commons that Britain
had agreed to rejoin the project.
The decision to go ahead had
hinged on British participation,
and the announcement is expected
to pave the way for final approval
at a meeting of the European Or-
ganization for Nuclear Research
Dec. 21.

Cost of the project at the present
U.S., Russia Meet
In SALT Session

HELSINKI, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—
Soviet and American negotiators
met here today for another full-
scale session of their talks to limit
strategic arms (SALT), and in-
formed sources described the meet-
ing as serious and constructive.
Both sides continue to probe
each other's views and positions.
Gerard Smith, of the United
States, Vladimir Semynov, of
Russia, and their delegations met
today at the American Embassy.
The next full-scale meeting will
be held Tuesday.

CERN research site on the Swiss-
French border north of Geneva is
put at some \$240 million. Britain's
share was put at \$6 million.

The 12-nation CERN council
plans an atom smasher that will
accelerate protons from hydrogen
atoms until they travel near the
speed of light (186,000 miles a sec-
ond) at great energy. When the
protons smash into target materials
at this speed they produce a variety
of interactions enabling scientists
to learn more about sub-atomic
particles and the nature of matter
itself.

The CERN project for a larger
and more powerful installation
would enable scientists to learn
more about such fundamental prob-
lems as the force of gravity.

The CERN installation is to be
2.25 miles in diameter, or slightly
larger than a similar American
project at Batavia, Ill., which is
2.24 miles in diameter, the world's
largest.

The Batavia, Ill., project is to
accelerate protons to an energy
level of 500 billion electron volts
(BEV), some time next year.

Originally, the CERN installation
will reach a smaller energy level
of 200 BEV, but eventually its
capacity will surpass that of the
American project and achieve 800
BEV.

Cost had been the major factor
in Britain's decision. Britain with-
drew from the CERN project in
1968, troubled by rising cost es-
timates. The decision to rejoin it
followed the visit here by Dr. John
Adams, British director of the pro-
ject.

Dr. Adams said projected costs
had been trimmed by an agreement
to build the accelerator on the
present CERN site and take ad-
vantage of existing facilities there.
Some of the higher earlier cost
estimates were due to plans to build
the accelerator on a different site.

Britain Forced
To Import Coal

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—The
government last night authorized
imports of foreign coal for the first
time in over 20 years because of
acute shortages of domestic fuel.

Not since the unusually harsh
winter of 1946-47 has Britain been
forced to buy coal overseas.

Minister for Industry Sir John
Eden warned the House of Com-
mons that the shortage will not
only persist through the present
cold months, but through next
winter as well.

The shortage arose from the clos-
ing down over the past few years
of uneconomic pits in the state-
owned coal industry. A two-week
wildcat strike of more than 100-
000 miners last month further
depleted stocks.

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Mideast Movement

The broad understanding Israel is seeking with the United States before resuming peace talks with the Arabs is in the interest of both countries. Premier Golda Meir's lengthy letter to President Nixon and the visit to Washington next week by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan signify that Israel is on the verge of returning to the talks, as the United States has asked.

Mr. Dayan has been taking the lead in urging Israel's divided coalition government to resume negotiations through the UN mediator, Ambassador Jarring. His shift from hawk to dove reflects a swing in this direction on the part of Israeli public opinion, as well as within the government.

Resumption of hostilities along the canal, after four months of truce, is something both Israelis and Egyptians seem desirous of avoiding. Talks are essential if the cease-fire is to continue beyond its current Feb. 5 deadline.

Mr. Dayan's much-discussed "plan" is to start by solidifying the cease-fire with a thin-out of military forces on both sides of the waterway, perhaps reopening it for commerce. He also has urged Israelis to lower their sights. They will have to settle, he said, for less than the "binding" peace they want.

This view appears to be becoming that of the Israeli cabinet as a whole. But there are some reasonable concerns: the Soviet-Egyptian missile violations, the brief civil war in Jordan and the huge buildup of Soviet arms and military advisers in Egypt. Negotiations will be much more difficult now that every projected element of agreement will have to be examined on the assumption that the Egyptians will violate it if it serves their interest.

The United States has never favored an "imposed" settlement, nor even a detailed plan to be handed to the parties by the Big Four. Unless the parties themselves negotiate the terms and freely enter into a compact, no peace settlement will be worth the paper it is written on.

If Israel is to hand back vast territories to the Arabs in return for promises of peace and use of international waterways, extensive guarantees will be required in the terms of the settlement. In the United Nations peacekeeping arrangements and in American support. Assurances of that support now will advance both the negotiations and the settlement the United States seeks in its own interest and in the interest of world peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Public Opinion and Inflation

The second "inflation alert" issued by the Council of Economic Advisers notably sharpens the economic choices that the country must make. The time has come, the council says in effect, to reverse the anti-inflationary slowdown in the economy. Monetary and fiscal policy have been geared to a resumption of growth and a substantial increase in employment. But this hopeful prospect is threatened by the continued upward pressure of prices and wages. The fear is that wage-price inflation will either slow down the recovery or lead to built-in escalation of living costs that will benefit no one.

In the council's language, "the general price level tends to rise by the excess of wage increases over productivity increases. Productivity cannot be counted on for long to rise more than about 3 percent per year, although this rate will probably be exceeded during the next year. This means that a continuing rate of increase of employee compensation per hour of 7 percent per year would commit the economy to a continuing inflation rate of about 4 percent."

It is on this basis that the council criticizes the inflationary wage settlements in the construction and automobile industries and an emergency board's recommendations for railroad employees. To "embody in wage agreements covering two or three future years provision for wage increases which assume that prices will continue to rise at recent peak rates," the report points out, "is not a reasonable response to our present situation. If it were done generally it would be a recipe for permanent rapid inflation—and also for persistent unemployment, because the government would be bound to try

to check the inflation by generally restrictive policies. The community as a whole cannot make itself richer by raising prices and wages more rapidly."

The council acknowledges that there is some unfairness in urging that new wage increases be smaller than those already consummated. But this is unavoidable if the inflationary spiral is not to continue endlessly. The council notes that workers as well as the public at large have an interest in moderation. During the third quarter of 1970 for example, first-year wage adjustments in the construction industry amounted to 22.1 percent. But the unemployment rate in construction was also high—11.9 percent. More than 500,000 construction workers benefited from wage increases in the first nine months of 1970, but 324,000 men were idle in that industry. The high cost of building resulting from these wage increases as well as from higher material costs and interest rates undoubtedly contributed to the slowdown, to the disadvantage of the unemployed as well as those needing housing.

The council's admonition is directed against "too-rapid increases of profit margins" as well as excessive wage settlements. The recent increases in the price of crude oil and other commodities also come in for criticism. Whether or not this appeal to reason will have any restraining effect remains to be seen. If there is no response to the CEA's educational efforts, the country will have to choose between more drastic governmental action and resigning itself to living costs perpetually on the rise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

NATO and Berlin

It is dangerous for an alliance as strong as NATO to allow itself to be misunderstood. This year, for once, the NATO ministers have said three things that needed saying and have said them clearly. The first is that American troops must and will stay in Europe and that the European commitment to NATO must and will be reinforced. The second is that NATO wants to discuss "mutual and balanced" force reductions with the Warsaw Pact countries. The third is that these discussions cannot begin until the Russians behave more reasonably over Berlin.

The third message must be taken (by the Russians) to be NATO's considered assessment of the state and importance of the Berlin negotiations, where the Russians are showing a mysterious diplomatic languor and appear to be blocking agreement.

—From the Guardian (London).

Is France playing into the hands of Germany? Germany increases her role in NATO so much that she becomes its real European leader. This is the consequence of the French withdrawal from the organization.

The major financial contribution of Germany, added to the important number of Bundeswehr troops and the strategic importance of West German territory, makes Bonn the real pillar of the Atlantic alliance in Europe instead of France. And Chancellor Brandt consequently becomes the privileged partner of the United States in addition to being that of Moscow.

Even with a moderate contribution, the

French government could have exercised a great influence within the European defense system.

—From Combat (Paris).

Caetano's Reforms

Dr. Caetano, in offering Portugal reforms at home and overseas, has lived up to his reputation as an astute and forward-looking statesman. The Portuguese prime minister has announced the end of press censorship and profound changes in the constitution, as well as in the relations of metropolitan Portugal with what are described as the overseas provinces, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

He has also in the most forthright fashion made it clear that greater autonomy for the African territories of Portugal will not be the excuse for scrapping the multi-racial outlook there. There will be no aligning of their social structure with South African apartheid or erosion of existing rights as in Rhodesia.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Never had Dr. Caetano spoken so earnestly as when he assured the country that people who were shocked by the idea of autonomy for the overseas provinces were wrong.

Dr. Caetano's proposed colonial legislation may do something toward advancing Portugal's cause both in the West and in Africa. This would seem to be leading to what might become a sort of commonwealth federation of the Portuguese overseas territories with the mother country in Europe.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 5, 1895

NEW YORK—Mr. George Gould testified today before an Assembly Committee on New York Street Railways. He declared that the underground system would be a failure and delegates governing control of railroads and telegraphs. He has plans for improving the "L" roads when electricity is sufficiently developed for motive power and lighting.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1920

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In the wake of the Argentinean withdrawal from the League of Nations yesterday, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge commented on the event which will rock the foundations of the covenant. Sen. Lodge, the arch-opponent of the League, says: "Other nations are beginning to find the flaws in the covenant that we discovered nearly two years ago."



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"Good Strategy, Chief! Nobody Knows Where You'll Strike Next in Indochina or Washington."

Nixon Shaping His Next 18 Months

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—There is a break in the rhythm of the government now. The President is working quietly behind the headlines on the next budget, which will carry him through 1971 and almost up to the nominating conventions of 1972. It is too early to say that he is changing the policies of his first two years in office, but he is clearly reviewing and modifying them, and looking to the future.

This is all to the good. Preparing a budget compels a President to get out of the past, to choose his priorities and deal with the scope of history and the sweep of the world. At midyear, what he decides about money, policy and people may very well determine whether he has a second term, and where he stands in the history of the republic. So the future may very well be now—what he does between now and the end of January.

All the talk about the past election and the present lame-duck session of the Congress is secondary to this—his private talks with George Shultz about the budget, with John Mitchell and George Romney about what is meant by "fair housing," with Mel Laird about weapons systems and with the Republican progressives in the Senate about consultation in the future.

For example, in the next couple of years the United States will be faced with the delicate problems of making peace in Vietnam, influencing the peace talks in the Middle East, a strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union, dealing with the rising pressure to bring Communist China into the world diplomatic community and reappraising the nation's military, economic and political commitments to Latin America, Europe and Japan.

Challenging Era
The rest of Nixon's term, in short, promises to be a period of historic revision for we are coming into another of those challenging phases like the last half of the 1940s, when the policies of the past are inadequate to the problems of the present, and the nations have another chance to work toward a more dependable world order.

As Presidents Truman and Eisenhower discovered in the first critical postwar years, the United States was not to be taken by the United States and could not be taken without trust between the executive and legislative branches of the government in Washington. It was this imperative need for trust that produced the great experiment in bipartisan nonpartisan foreign policy in the days of Acheson, Vandenberg, Lovett, McCloy and John Foster Dulles, and this experiment, in turn, led to the creation of the United Nations, a stronger inter-American security system, the Marshall Plan, NATO and the restoration of Western Europe.

It will not be easy to revive a nonpartisan foreign policy after all the vicious disagreements of the past over Vietnam and the squalid personal arguments of the last election. The world has changed since the late 1940s and neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can impose its will on their allies as they could 20 years ago. But there is still a chance. In many ways it is easier now to get the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee together than it was at the end of the 1940s. Secretary of State Rogers and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, William Fulbright, are

much closer together personally and intellectually than Acheson and Vandenberg were in the critical period after the last world war, but they are not really working at the problem of unity as Acheson and Vandenberg did under much more difficult circumstances.

The reason for this is fairly clear. Truman and Eisenhower allowed their secretaries of state, Acheson and Dulles, to direct the foreign policy of the nation. Nixon doesn't give the same scope to Rogers. The impression in the Congress now is that that control of American foreign policy lies with the President and with his White House aide, Henry Kissinger, neither of whom can be questioned by key members of the Congress.

Cooperation Gap
So there is a serious gap between the executive and the legislature. Fulbright is saying that his question is ignored, that Rogers is avoiding consultation with the Foreign Relations Committee, and that foreign policy is being run by White House officials who cannot

be questioned, and by Pentagon officials who do not quite tell the truth.

Only the President can deal with this atmosphere of distrust between Capitol Hill and his cabinet members, and there is some evidence that he has been trying to do so. Several days ago, George Aiken, the Republican granite saint on the Foreign Relations Committee, made a speech in the Senate complaining about the lack of consultation with the White House. Nixon invited him at once to the White House, and has been talking ever since to his critics on Capitol Hill.

Accordingly, in this pause between the last election and the start of the next session of the Congress in January, there is some recognition by the President of the central fact: namely, that the coming problems are too serious to be handled by the executive branch of the government alone, and that there must be more consultation and trust on new policies to deal with the critical issues of the next two years.

Britain's Hidden Hurdle

By Anthony Lewis

BRUSSELS.—Like some intricate Richard Strauss opera, with characters and symbols operating on different levels and the stage machinery creaking, the negotiations to bring Britain into the European Economic Community are slowly unveiling the realities. The question of what it all means at this point may depend on where the observer sits.

In London, the Conservative government is emphasizing its determination to get specific assurances against Britain's having to bear a punitive financial burden as a member. The concern is that she would have to pay so much toward the community's common agricultural program that the drain on her balance of payments would be dangerous.

A British paper submitted to the Six last summer estimated that in 1978, Britain as a member would pay 31 percent of the EEC's budget and get out only 6 percent in community spending programs. France would contribute 16 and receive 35 percent of the proceeds. The Heath government said there would have to be some formula to bar such disproportions—hopefully a fixed limit on Britain's contribution.

Claims Dismissed
In Brussels, the Common Market experts dismiss these British claims as statistically invalid and politically misconceived. There have been so many unexpected changes in their dynamic community, they say, that no one can predict sensibly what its financial picture will be in 1978. By then, anyway, they will be spending less for farmers and more for regional development and technology, from which Britain will benefit.

The EEC people say forcefully that the safeguard for Britain must lie not in some special formula but in the political nature of this community. For the way the Common Market works, a situation that puts any one member at a great disadvantage is simply not tolerated for long. Unanimity is necessary so often that a suffering member can always be obstructive until it gets relief.

In short, from the Brussels viewpoint, the British have to protect their interests by getting inside the

community and using their weight and political skill. All the negotiations can produce is the temporary cushion of transitional arrangements.

This apparent deep difference between the two sides is now more myth than reality. Prime Minister Heath and his government have privately accepted the community's argument that no special protective formula for Britain is necessary or possible. They are still arguing, sharply, about the transitional provisions. But after that the British are essentially looking up for an assurance that the community will re-examine its financing if the burden on her turns out to be excessive. As one man put it:

"All we shall really say at the end of the day is: 'Don't cut our throats.'"

The Six, for their part, seem willing to give some such assurance. They consider it unnecessary: in their view the EEC could never let a member be crushed because the community would be hurt as well. But they recognize that a particular promise to Britain may be necessary for a very good reason—the British government's need to convince its highly skeptical voters about the whole enterprise.

On these much-publicized issues, in fact, there is a tone of surprising optimism here. The feeling is that the obstacles will be overcome if the British are really determined to get in—and that Mr. Heath is determined. The reading would be only somewhat less optimistic in London, and that because of more uneasiness about British public opinion.

But that is not the end of the story. For in Brussels some wise men would say that the transition and related issues are less important than a problem so far unmentioned and almost unmentionable: Britain's economic and monetary position.

Because the pound is a reserve currency, held in large amounts abroad, loss of confidence in Britain's internal economy can quickly lead to pressure on her currency. The EEC, in accepting Britain as a member, would therefore be taking on a new kind of risk, one that could threaten monetary stability in the entire community.

Letters

Home Sick

For one year I've been fortunate to live abroad and to take a look at my home country, and the latest incident to really make me ill was the Lithuanian attempt to defect from a Soviet fishing vessel.

The Coast Guard proclamation of its innocence, and the State Department's also, clearly showed me that an endless chime of nothing good is coming from my homeland. I am more often saddened to say I am an American than I am proud.

BOB SPHEATT.

Munich.

Torment

They must have used very filthy language about the Americans, maybe even finding their own insult dictionary inadequate—those Russians who kicked into bloody uncomeliness the Lithuanian escapee along the deck of your Coast Guard cutter.

I prefer not to think of what this hapless seaman is and will be paying for his belief in America. And it would not soften his lot if he knew that he was only the most recent victim of this unfounded belief.

Generations ago, young men were running away from occupied Poland to America, driven by the same urge for freedom. Many of them fought in your war, on the winning side, but when the war ended they were shipped back to please the great czar of Russia.

You must be a tormented people, you Americans. On the one hand you like to appear noble and respectable, as great givers and great helpers, but then reality steps in, making everything mean and messy. Perhaps you are only kidding yourselves.

JANUSZ MICHELEWSKI.

Brussels.

Rescuing POWs

The paranoiac rambling of the Washington Post writer about the Son Tay mission is just one more condemnation with false praise of the efforts to seek justice in the treatment of POWs. The mission was great but... In 1945 I flew over for a great band of courageous men who picked their lives to release their comrades in arms from the inhumane imprisonment at Cabanatuan. They carried the rescued prisoners on their backs through countryside infested with the enemy with little regard for their own safety. This was a generation who cared and still cares.

But of greater importance was the support given to the media, public officials and the American people. Here was an event to warm the cockles of the hardest heart. We had not forgotten those who have given so much and we were to persevere until all of the injustices were corrected.

The attitude of much of the media and some of our public officials is contributing to the perseverance of the enemy. With the support they receive from the U.S. they can treat the POWs as they see fit, and they have with impunity. To say that the prisoners may receive worse treatment as a result of the mission is to ask, "Is death any worse than the inhumane torture they have already experienced?"

I hope there will be many more attempts to release our POWs and, while I agree in the Rev. S. J. Gates' marriage can be a legal one—especially woman, and while I advocate "easy" promiscuous cheapening and coarse may I suggest that the suffering felt by the "poor man"—because love is a "used" woman in his social condition—"instincts"? If he is indoctrinated since child the simplistic and falls that female human is inevitably be in "pure" or be labeled as "soi" were taught that so to much as to exist as a moral stain in expression of love by sending and unattached ners, he would be able his woman—loss of and all—as the unblem person she really is.

GERALD C.

Paris.

Bravo, Marc

If, as reported by the vices from Manila, so IET, he was responsible, ident Marcos of the deserves to be honored governments for his saving the life of Pope the hands of that Bolivian assassin.

JOHN PAUL

Madrid.

Who's Blemish

While I agree in the Rev. S. J. Gates' marriage can be a legal one—especially woman, and while I advocate "easy" promiscuous cheapening and coarse may I suggest that the suffering felt by the "poor man"—because love is a "used" woman in his social condition—"instincts"? If he is indoctrinated since child the simplistic and falls that female human is inevitably be in "pure" or be labeled as "soi" were taught that so to much as to exist as a moral stain in expression of love by sending and unattached ners, he would be able his woman—loss of and all—as the unblem person she really is.

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GERALD C.



Dr. Ion Gresser... a long way from the Palais de Chaillot.

Researcher Wins Top French Award

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Divorce Groups File Suit Against Italian Bishops

ROME, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Divorce advocates, including one of the sponsors of the first divorce law in modern Italian history, filed criminal charges yesterday against 306 Roman Catholic bishops who declared themselves opposed to dissolution of marriage at a recent conference.
The Italian Divorce League, Liberal deputy Antonio Basini, co-sponsor of the divorce law passed early Tuesday, and other divorce groups said that the bishops violated two sections of the Italian criminal code.
They said that the bishops violated a section forbidding public officials from inciting citizens to scorn public institutions and another section of the law which bars the spreading of false rumors and news.
Divorce advocates said that the bishops, who were acting as public officials when they met on Nov. 16 to vote condemnation of divorce, wrongfully told Italians that the legalization of divorce would destroy the family.

U.S. Farm Chief in Italy

ROME, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clifford B. Fanning arrived here today from Belgrade for talks with his Italian counterpart, Lorenzo Natali.

U.S. Simmers

Soviet Sub Tender Off Cuba Seen Playing 'Cat and Mouse'

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—High administration officials are said to suspect that the Soviet Union is playing a "cat-and-mouse" game with its submarine tender in the Caribbean.
"If I were the Russians, I'd run that ship around for the next six months," a senior official commented to a newsman a few days ago. "That is what government analysts believe the Soviet Union is doing."
The 9,000-ton tender, of a class known as Ugra, has been the center of the controversy that has been simmering, both publicly and privately, between the Nixon administration and the Kremlin since late September. It started when a Soviet naval squadron, for the third time in 15 months, called at the Cuban ports of Havana and Cienfuegos between Sept. 3 and 12.
Mr. Laird agreed that the accord did not preclude such servicing outside Caribbean waters.
"I assume that the tender will be used to service submarines in the future and I don't know what reason they'd hang on to it if they didn't service submarines," he added.
He said the presence of the tender in the Caribbean might increase the Soviet nuclear-submarine threat to the United States "33 to 40 percent" by reducing the time spent going to and from home ports. He also detailed the whereabouts of other Soviet auxiliary vessels in the Caribbean and said the Defense Department might issue periodic reports.
"But I'm not for giving a report here each time the Soviet Navy blows its nose," he declared.

Soon after the principal Soviet ships, including a guided-missile cruiser and a guided-missile destroyer, sailed home. Several auxiliary vessels, including the tender and two special barges, remained at Cienfuegos. U.S. U-2 reconnaissance aircraft photographed the ships as well as new shore construction, and intelligence experts alerted the White House.

Laird Discovers It
Before going to Brussels yesterday, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird discussed Soviet naval deployment in the Caribbean.

A submarine base, he said, requires the presence of a tender, and "it's the tender that's the important thing." At the same time he said there were no indications that a Soviet submarine had been serviced in Cienfuegos.

Leaders to Sign Bonn-Warsaw Pact on Monday

BONN, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt and Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz will sign the treaty to normalize relations between their countries on Monday, a government spokesman announced here yesterday.

The spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, also told a press conference there would be an announcement in Warsaw on diplomatic relations between the two countries, but he would not elaborate.

Mr. Ahlers said the chancellor would probably leave for the Polish capital on Sunday with a delegation of about 12, including German writers Günter Grass and Siegfried Lenz, and Berthold Brecht, head of the Krupp steel advisory board and one of the few West Germans accepted in Polish government circles after the war.

Italian Youth, 22, Freed by Kidnappers

BOVALINO, Italy, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The 22-year-old son of a building contractor, kidnapped at gunpoint Wednesday night, was freed by his captors last night apparently in good physical condition.

Carmino Caruso walked into his home here after hitching a lift from some woodlands where he was held. "My kidnappers treated me well," he said. "They didn't ask anything of me. I spent the night in a broken-down hut in the woods."

Jurists Name Leader

GENEVA, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The International Commission of Jurists has announced the appointment of Niall MacDermot, a former British minister of state, as its secretary general, to succeed Sean MacBride, a former Irish foreign minister.

3 Racial-Minority Officials Are Quitting Administration

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—James Farmer, the most prominent Negro in the Nixon administration, and the two chief officers of a White House committee on opportunities for Spanish-speaking Americans are resigning.
Mr. Farmer, one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality, declined in an interview today to confirm or deny that he was quitting his post as assistant secretary of health, education and welfare. But department sources said that Mr. Farmer has informed associates of his impending resignation and that the man said to have been chosen to succeed him, Rodney H. Brady, a California businessman, was at the department today for a meeting with the deputy under secretary.

Henry Quevedo, executive director of the Cabinet Committee on Equal Opportunity for Spanish-Speaking Citizens, said he and the committee chairman, Martin G. Castillo, are weary after two years of playing an advocacy role within the administration.

"One of the biggest frustrations is to find, in the 20th century, that things like equal opportunity and social justice are still negotiable," Mr. Quevedo said in an interview. He denied reports that his and Mr. Castillo's resignations were sought by the White House because Spanish-American voters in Texas and California did not support Republican candidates in the November elections.

"I feel very strongly and keenly that the President shares our aspirations," Mr. Quevedo said. He added that Vice-President Agnew had been "very helpful" and said that Robert H. Finch, counselor to the President, "is our superhero." But he added, "from that [level] down, I don't want to comment." Mr. Quevedo said he and Mr. Castillo, both lawyers from Los Angeles, were proud of their success in developing new opportunities for Spanish-speaking citizens, but said these successes have been accomplished in the face of "less than a warm reception from old-line bureaucrats."

These officials, he said, "are Easterners who seem to think a Mexican-American or a Spanish-speaking person is out there in the West under a tree somewhere. They think of civil rights as a black-white issue and just don't know the nation's second-largest minority is also suffering. That's ten million people."

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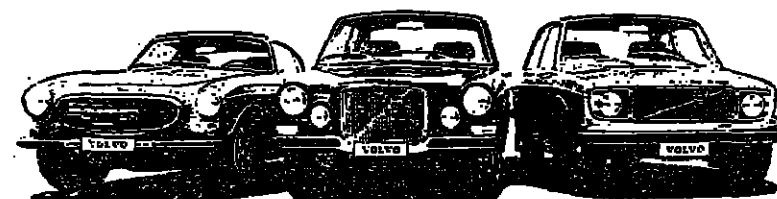


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MARKET

British Painting—
The Bargains Left

By Souren Melikian

Dec. 4.—The sale of British paintings, brags and sculpture at Christie's next (Dec. 11) will probably emphasize once more the fact that British art is one of the areas still underpriced on the art market.

Factors have contributed. After the war, British artists were overshadowed by brilliant French Impressionists, then Cubists. Indeed, from the early 1880s until World War I, few artists on this side of the Atlantic could claim the international fame of, for example, a Manet, Renoir, Toulouse-Lautrec or a Bonnard.

Artists worked under another handicap: the achievements of J. M. W. Turner. Long before any other Western artist had trod the Impressionist path, Turner had all the successive stages—although course, not traditional association with Impressionism. At the end of his life, he was a pure abstraction: a seascape would lead to a whirling circle of yellow, white

as if they had made up their minds for all that no native artist would ever succeed again on a global scale, the themselves have for long taken little in their own art of the post-Turner

Whistler in England

discovery, at least in the salesrooms, of the Walter Sickert, Walter Greaves or even the recent. So too is the new work of that American expatriate James McNeill Whistler, who was "British" to be elected president of the Royal Academy in 1898. He spent two years in France before settling in London in 1890. He lived until his death in 1903. His work is, for convenience's sake, in the auctions of British art both here and in the United States—where sales of American art are virtually nonexistent.

or the British artists are, on the whole, the exception is the work of Whistler, just beginning to sell in the \$30,000-to-\$40,000 range. A very fine portrait of a girl, the artist's sale has been estimated at \$13,000. It is a preparatory sketch (25 inches by 18 inches), in brown, touched sparingly with white. In the corner are three blue with Whistler's butterfly signature out-taken them.

Painting was given to the artist's friend Duret in 1883 and its subsequent history well documented: F. G. Macomber of the grandfather of the present owner, from Duret in 1902. The portrait was a London Arts Council exhibition of work and, later, at the Knoedler Galleries in New York. The full portrait for which it was painted is now at the National Gallery, D. C. In short, this is a Whistler painting.

of similar importance by one of the great masters, for instance, Lebasque—his paintings by the much overpriced could be worth much more. This is why it is argued that Whistler's work and his British contemporaries has not yet the proper financial level. And yet is now very much sought after.

Paris Museums and Galleries

at Velde, Musée National d'Art Moderne, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, to 5.

painter Bram van Velde is being given retrospective exhibition. He first gained recognition at the age of 50, and his individual abstract style ceased maturing to this art is discreet, measured, pure, and at its best it is with an organic ingenuity. I came away with the impression that his work is essentially an ethical art. Its ethical nature

Finds Treasure
at Mosque Site

OW, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Archaeologists have discovered a cache of gold and silver on the site of a mosque which, according to legend, was destroyed by Genghis Khan. The discovery was reported yesterday.

excavations had uncovered a cache of chain mail, arrowheads and a belt whose owner appeared to be a warrior when the site was destroyed. Archaeologists established the building could have been a thousand years old.

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Whistler's preparatory oil study to be sold next week at Christie's.

Paintings by other lesser British masters who turned out some very pleasant work are far below the Whistler price level.

William McTaggart (1836-1910) is a typical case of a fine painter who has been disregarded because he doesn't fall within any of the recognized categories—except, of course, "British." The "Harvester" (1894) is a big composition (24 inches by 36 inches), owing a lot to Turner's brushwork and palette, although the actual picture doesn't suggest Turner for a minute. Rays of pale yellow and red whirl in the front. The meadows blend into the sky so gradually that one barely sees the horizon. Perhaps it is not as unforgettable as a Rembrandt or a Leonardo da Vinci, but it is as good as the work of many post-Impressionists, such as that of Maxine Maufra or Gustave Loiseau, which is worth more at auction.

The two latest prices on record for a McTaggart are \$1,000 paid on April 20, 1969, at Sotheby's sale at Glasgow Hotel, Edinburgh, for a summer landscape (27 1/2 inches by 39 1/2 inches); and, again, \$1,000, paid Oct. 30 at Christie's in London for an 1893 painting titled "Howgate" (23 inches by 36 inches).

Equally inexpensive are paintings by Philip Wilson Street, who was active from the 1880s until after World War I. His view of Barnard Castle (19 inches by 23 1/4 inches) fetched \$1,800 on July 17, 1968, at Sotheby's. In next Friday's sale is a lovely landscape of low hills and cloudy sky, painted in 1910 in doty strokes, going back to Constable's manner. This work is unlikely to fetch more than \$3,000 to \$4,000. In my opinion, it is well worth having at that price.

To those who do not intend to buy, the Christie's sale may be quite interesting all the same. There are some rare and strange landscapes by Robert Bevan, who painted at Pont-Aven, among other places. This work is a hangover from pointillism, but with wild colors. Lawrence Stephen Lowry, whose more important work dates from 1920 to 1950, painted in a bleak expressionistic mood. He is represented in the sale by one of his best achievements, a landscape in black, white and red. Already recognized by a number of collectors, his paintings are in a higher price range, \$2,000 to \$10,000, depending on the picture.

Even so, Lowry's works, like those of other earlier British artists, belong to an art market category that has not yet become highly speculative and is therefore accessible to the discerning buyer.

humorist whose jokes are frequently published in Paris Match and other magazines. Now the original drawings are on display. Why not!

Malevitch, Galerie Jean Chauvelin, 4 Rue de Furstenberg, to Dec. 31. Drawings by Kazimir Malevitch (1878-1935) whose famous "white-on-white" painting at the Modern Art Museum in New York is considered one of the touchstones of contemporary art. The exhibition is of considerable documentary interest (such a collection can not easily be seen) but otherwise a bit arid.

Cornellie, Galerie La Poche, 157 Boulevard Saint Germain, to Dec. 12. While paintings by Cornellie are on display at the Ariel Gallery, La Poche, close to the Saint Germain Drugstore is exhibiting his lithographs. Strong, colorful, decorative and simple in design with occasional straightforward and schematic sexual connotations.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Bose, Galerie Christiane Collin, 33 Quai de Bourbon, to Dec. 24. Bose is a delightful, dour

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CATALOGUE ON DEMAND

THEATER IN LONDON

Joan Littlewood's 'The Projector'—'Pretty Pointless'

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Joan Littlewood's new production "The Projector" at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, is both a curiosity and a disappointment. Much in the style of "The Beggar's Opera," it purports to be a comic opera, written by one William Rufus Chetwood in 1733. According to the program, it satirized a London builder of shoddy tenements, who was known as Tumble-down Dick, and closed after one night when he hired ruffians to attack the stage.

Miss Littlewood has said that she chose the play as a method of avoiding libel suits and obliquely dealing with the Roman Point disaster of 1968, when a tower block of flats, not far from her theater, collapsed, killing three people. In the event, her 18th-century pastiche seems to have no relevance to the modern tragedy. The production is likely to offend only the Gay Liberation front, for much of the evening is given over to homosexual stereotypes with the pursuit of a young worker by an elderly *roué*, Lord Almwil, who is known to his intimates as Belinda.

The rest of the plot is as simple-minded. Van Cyster, a pompous Dutch builder, erects tenements of inferior material in the first act. When they collapse in the second act, he blames the disaster on a workman, and by judicious bribery maintains his own respectability.

I have many doubts about the whole enterprise. It is not even clear whether Mr. Chetwood ever existed. If he did, then I doubt whether he wrote "The Projector," which is subtitled "The Mock Mason" and acts like a mock play of the period. If he did, then I doubt whether it bore much resemblance to Miss Littlewood's version.

The second act, in particular, is played as a broad parody. One of the conventions of the period was that the poor but honest hero was finally identified as a nobleman's son by means of a birthmark. "The Projector" ends with a plethora of birthmarks: A whore discovers that her husband is a lord. The lord finds out that his lover is his son. His son discovers that his lover is his

"The pleasure of the evening lies in seeing a great ensemble company in action . . . they do as much as they can."

sister. It all seems more in keeping with 20th-century preoccupations. There is some dancing, and the singing of 25 songs which successfully interrupt the action and keep the plot to a minimum. The satire is on the level of such lines as "we will build in the Hanseatic style, straight up, take the money, and run like the wind."

Only two scenes achieve any comic style. The first is a masked ball that leads into a hilarious love song for four. "My Hand, My Heart," which ends with the two men leaving hand in hand. The second is the wistful "Sleep, Sweet My Sister," sung by Jenny Logan after the collapse of a tenement.

The pleasure of the evening lies in seeing a great ensemble in action. Miss Littlewood's company has many virtues, not the least being the delightful

Miss Logan and Cloyissa Newcombe, who has an enchanting expression of perpetual surprise. Bill Wallis, here saddled with the uncomfortable role of the rascally builder Van Cyster, is an excellent clown. Kent Baker has an impudent charm. The company plays excellently together, merging its talents so that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

They do as much as they can with the thin material. But there is little wit involved, and the humor does not have the robustness of the best of the 18th-century writers, but a lingering, modern quality. The jokes tend to be scatological, or at least dependent upon homosexual double entendre: "Why should a man who puts his pleasure behind him be persecuted?" asks Lord Almwil. It may be recalled that Dr. Johnson, the great philosopher

of the period, used to praise people by saying that they had "bottom," a metaphor derived from ships, denoting courage and solidity. In the context of Roman Point, on which Miss Littlewood lays stress, "The Projector" for all its fundamental fooling, lacks bottom. The production is undeniably pretty—a word I never thought I'd use in connection with theater workshop—but pretty pointless.

Other new plays of note in London:

"A Voyage Round My Father" by John Mortimer, at the Greenwich Theatre. Autobiographical play, a nostalgic tribute to the author's blind father, embodiment of vanished British virtues. Gentle, moving and civilized entertainment. "Exiles" by James Joyce, at the Mermaid. Autobiographical.

too, in its portrait of Richard Rowan as an artist who realizes that exile is a state of mind. Superbly directed by Harold Pinter, matched by the performances of Vivien Merchant, Timothy West and John Wood. There is nothing on the London stage to match Wood's sardonic passion as Rowan.

*** Ingrid Bergman will return to the London stage early next year to play Lady Cicely Waynflete in a revival of Bernard Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

Peter Barnes's adaptation of Wedekind's sex-tragedy "Lulu," produced at the Nottingham Playhouse earlier this year, opens at the Royal Court for a month's season on Dec. 8. It stars Julia Foster as Lulu, the beautiful and lustful woman who ends as a prostitute. A new musical, "Isabel," a Jeebel, with music by Galt MacDermot, composer of "Hair," and book by William Dumas, will open at the Duchess on Dec. 15.

On the Arts Agenda

With the approach of Beethoven's birthday (which may or may not have been Dec. 16) the commemorative bicentennial events are reaching a new climax, led by the special Beethoven Festival in Bonn at the composer's birthplace (JBT, Nov. 25). They include the "Missa Solemnis," in London, Dec. 16, in a Royal Philharmonic Society concert conducted by Carlo Maria Giulini, and at the cathedral in Monte Carlo Dec. 17 under Igor Markevitch. In Vienna, Carl Meles conducts the Austrian Radio Orchestra and Chorus in a concert performance of "Leonore" (the original version of "Fidelio") at the Musikverein, Dec. 12-14 and Wilhelm Kempff plays the Piano Concertos 3, 4 and 5 with the Vienna Symphony on Dec. 16. Amsterdam's Con-

certgebouw Orchestra concerts of Dec. 16-17 under Bernard Haitink include the Mass in C and the "Eroica." A busy Brussels schedule is headed by the Belgian National Orchestra and Chorus Cantores under Michael Gleser with the "Cantata on the Death of Emperor Joseph II" and the oratorio "Christ on the Mount of Olives" on Dec. 17. The Munich Philharmonic gives an all-Beethoven concert Dec. 16 under Josef Krips, and in Stuttgart, Vaclav Neumann conducts and Josef Suk is violin soloist in a similar program of familiar works. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau is giving Beethoven recitals here and there (Paris Dec. 11, Bonn Dec. 14), and in Paris Yvonne Lefebvre and Sander Vegh are doing all ten piano-violin sonatas at the Salle Gaveau Dec. 7, 8 and 10.

APOLLO

Edited by Denys Sutton

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Is Set Pirelli, op Union Companies erate Combine

Dec. 4.—Italy's Pirelli Dunlop unveiled today plans to join with Firestone of the U.S. for second place in the world's tire firms, behind Goodyear.

The long-negotiated deal that Pirelli will not interest in Pirelli's common market, operating 40 percent interest in Dunlop, Pirelli will interest in Dunlop and overseas operations.

ned group will have \$2 billion yearly. tive Jan. 1.

er will take effect proved, as expected, ders' meetings this

op and Pirelli will g companies and ed activities will be jointly-owned firms. will be represented rds of jointly-owned d a central coordinat- will make recom- on operations and

it responsibility for es within the union i the partner having percentage sharehold-

ier, Sir Reay Geddes, link as "the logical taking place in their and in the world said it will offer in- nial resources, re- and savings in supply on.

to be the first chair- nating committee. 1 will include four a of the Dunlop and i. Next year, Pirelli's head the coordinat-

The post will con- 2 each year. In con- nizing activities have i at present from the ally: Dunlop's In- ports Co. and sub- Dunlop Rhodesia and v; and certain Pirelli laries as well as its v company.

Pirelli investment in- cluded, as is Dunlop's xcess in International lber Co. n of both Pirelli and nts resulted in a r figure than expect- i's profitability. How- as not changed the y between the two i said.

id profits for the year ill be about 20 percent year's \$9.3 million on). epects a small 1970 ing a 2.3 billion lire) loss last year.

1 with Pirelli will cost firm not less than i. Sir Reay said, with Pirelli being about the n, the link will impose: charge of about 3 per- his is not considered n the light of the ex- fits, he said.

ess Rate .S. Rises

ned from Page 1) as actually contracted, guize that unemploy- problem," said presi- Secretary Ronald L. o also announced the tes.

dition to the strike, he igh jobless level is to e due to circumstances on prior years.

y 348,000 in November are than is usual for -to a total of 4,607,000, ly 1.9 million more than

me time, average week- of some 45 million rank where dropped 65 cents week because of short- hours, the Bureau of stics said.

first time in several unemployment rate fur- ers actually improved sent from 9.3 percent, sness rose to 8.5 per- 1.2 percent.

Economic Analysis U.S. Needs Inflationary Restraints

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON (WP).—The second U.S. "inflation alert," like the first in August, is an excellent diagnosis of the origin and status of wage-price pressures. Unlike the first, it is more direct in suggesting that big business and big labor can kill the goose that lays all the golden eggs if they continue to be greedy.

Moreover, Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, and his associates were gutsy enough to blast both the Railroad Emergency Board and the Texas Railroad Commission for actions (on rail wages and oil production) that contributed to the wage-price spiral.

Still, the alert falls short of recommending what is needed at this critical stage of the economy and that is a government policy that might restrain unions and companies (and government boards) from pursuing inflationary wage and price behavior.

By Whatever Name, It's Begun
Whether or not you choose to call it by that name, the "jawboning" process has once again begun. The problem is that in between the CEA's public exposures of what is happening prices and wages go up unimpeded.

For example, since the August alert pointed out that home heating fuel prices were skyrocketing, the price of this oil has gone up 25 percent.

What happens if this pattern continues? Mr. McCracken left the impression that if the low, low-key appeals for voluntary restraint fail, stronger medicine may finally be administered.

"This is a little sharper and a little more pointed than the last (inflation alert) and I don't know where the trend will go," Mr. McCracken told a White House briefing.

Clearly, the Nixon administration is engaged.

in an internal struggle on how to match the need for cutting short the wage-price spiral with its Republican commitment to emphasis on private market decision-making.

Defining the Market Problem
But the problem, as the alert itself details, is that the so-called free market is not a single monolith that moves in classic response to supply and demand. Some wages and prices have not caught up to the gains of others, and the "catch-up" effort is the key factor behind inflation at a time of slack in the economy.

"The trick of breaking the spiral is to interrupt the "catch-up" process. As Mr. McCracken said, this will be unfair to those who come along later and get smaller wage or price boosts than those who got theirs earlier.

The difference between the administration and its critics is no longer on the analysis of the problem, but in what should be done. Mr. Nixon and Mr. McCracken are still betting on the free market plus a little more jawboning. Others say that controls of one degree or another will be necessary.

One could read into recent comments by Mr. McCracken a plea for an intermediate step—a "social bargain or compact" for more restraint on wages and prices.

There would be no formal controls. Mr. McCracken says; but a sort of "rule of the house" that the object would be to promote wage and price stability. In turn, that would let the government push more confidently for fiscal and monetary expansion to eliminate economic slack.

But this demands the kind of restraint or statesmanship that is difficult to demand unless the "rule of the house" is a standard or yardstick that can tell labor leaders and company presidents what is expected of them.

Gaines Sees Income Policy In January

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—There is "a good chance" President Nixon will call for some form of income policy in January that "would involve the government more directly in wage and price decisions," Telford C. Gaines, chief economist for Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said today.

Speaking to a business conference here, Mr. Gaines also said that the "assumed pick up in consumption spending" in 1971 rests upon continued strong growth in personal income, the development of more optimistic consumer attitudes and a lower savings rate.

He noted that "there is very little evidence of improved consumer attitudes and a lower savings rate."

"On the U.S. balance-of-payments situation, Mr. Gaines said:

"Realistically, U.S. policy officials must face up to the possibility that the dollar is fundamentally overvalued and that some arrangement that would revalue upward a number of other currencies vis-à-vis the dollar—which is another way of saying revaluing the dollar—might be necessary."

Mr. Gaines was the second major U.S. banker in two weeks to suggest that the dollar might not be as inviolate as most U.S. thinking assumes, despite its unique position as a reserve currency and trading vehicle.

Gaylord A. Freeman Jr., chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago, said early last week that as a result of the long decline in the U.S. gold supply, and increase in short-term obligations overseas, "some day—some day uncomfortably soon"—foreign nations may want to cash their dollar reserves in for gold "and we don't have it." Under such circumstances, he noted, "we can only pray" that the United States "will not have to devalue."

On interest rates, Mr. Gaines said long-term rates should be "a bit lower a year from now than they are today," but the declining trend will be hampered by an expected surge in bond offerings next year.

Mr. Gaines said corporations have made little headway toward improved liquidity this year, and that until corporate balance sheets have been put in better shape "the possibility of another crisis in the financial markets exists."

French Cut Curb On Capital Export

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The amount of money French firms can send abroad for industrial investment will be doubled next year, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today.

The limitation was imposed as part of the exchange controls before last year's franc devaluation. The new limit means that firms will be able to send up to 5 million francs (almost \$1 million) out of the country as of Jan. 1 instead of the 2.5 million allowed at present.

In addition, French firms that repatriated more than 5 million francs this year in earnings or royalties from foreign operations will be able to send up to the same amount abroad.

The decision follows the large increase recorded last month in French reserves, the minister noted. The \$172.8 million increase pushed them to a total of \$478.9 billion—the highest since July, 1968.

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Nixon Adviser Sees Adoption Of Expansionary Economics

By Philip Greer

BOCA RATON, Fla., Dec. 4 (WP).—The Nixon administration is prepared to adopt a more expansionary economic stance in order to hasten the business recovery, a presidential adviser said yesterday.

Herbert Stein, a member of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the convention of the Investment Bankers Association that although both monetary and fiscal policy have been more expansionary since the beginning of 1970, the full effect of the shift has not been felt, and an even more "accommodating" posture "will probably" be needed.

"By that I would mean," Mr. Stein said, "on the fiscal side, that in a period when tax rates on balance are unchanged, federal expenditures should rise at about the same percentage rate as potential gross national product."

"On the monetary side, I would mean by an accommodating policy the provision of the amount of money the community will want to hold as the economy moves up along the desired path."

Wage Increases "Worrisome"
Mr. Stein conceded that the inflationary spiral has not responded to slowdown efforts as quickly as the government had projected. He singled out the rate of wage increases, which he called "worrisome," and added that "the necessary deceleration of wage increases may soon begin to appear. If it does not, the government will of course be faced with difficult choices, including compromising with the unemployment and inflation objectives. However, we believe that wage behavior will fall into line."

Guy E. Noyes of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., who spoke on the same panel as Mr. Stein, warned that the government's effort to promote a more rapid expansion of business activity in 1971 would probably spell the end of the current declining trend of interest rates.

If the administration does not change its "game plan" to further stimulate the economy, Mr. Noyes added, he would expect to see further reductions in major lending rates. He predicted that both the discount rate—the charge to banks that borrow from the Treasury—and the prime rate—interest charged by commercial banks to their best customers—would go down by about half a point in the first six months of 1971.

Mr. Noyes said 1971 "will not be a banner year." Characterizing his stance as "comparative pessimism," he said inflation will remain at a sufficiently high level "so that only a most irresponsible government would press very hard to stimulate the economy to a higher growth rate."

British Leyland Work Force to Be Cut by 6 Percent

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—British Leyland, the sole major non-American auto manufacturer in Britain, is slashing its work force by 5,000 men, or 6 percent, it was announced today.

It is the first serious cutback in the British motor industry since 1969, when British Motor Corp., which later took over Leyland—dismissed 12,000 workers.

British Leyland also said it is scrapping four models in the Austin and Morris—the Morris Minor Traveller, Morris Oxford, Austin three-liter and Austin-Morris light truck—as part of its streamlining program.

The layoffs—in the company's Austin-Morris division—will be spread over 12 months, with the bulk of the cutback coming early next year. Details were given last night to 17 unions representing the company's 83,000 workers.

Informed sources said two small factories in the Midlands will close. In the first six months of the current fiscal year, British Leyland made a profit of only £1 million (\$2.4 million) before tax, compared with £18 million for the year-ago period.

At meetings with management yesterday, the unions reportedly said the proposals were unacceptable and gave notice they would advise their members on action to be taken.

Banking Data Highlights \$ Flow Abroad U.S. Domestic Money Growth Still Moderate

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Money and bank credit expanded at a moderate pace during the last few weeks, banking data published yesterday showed. But the demand for business loans at the major New York City banks, which normally surges at this time of year, continued to be notably weak.

Many bankers are predicting that the prime rate—the minimum charge on loans to the most credit-worthy companies—will drop again before the end of the year. The rate, now at 7 percent, has been reduced four times so far in 1970.

The weekly Federal Reserve statement showed that the heavy deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, as measured on the official settlements basis, was continuing without letup.

Marketable government securities held in custody by the Fed for foreign central banks increased \$196 million during the week for a cumulative rise of \$2.5 billion since early September, and more than \$5.6 billion over the same date a year ago.

The increase in these security holdings is the most visible sign of the huge pile-up of dollars in the hands of foreigners in the last year.

As U.S. interest rates have declined, banks have reduced substantially their reliance on the Eurodollar market as a source of funds. And as these borrowings have been repaid, much of the money has flowed into foreign central banks.

IOS Says Flow Of Cash Negative

GENEVA, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Investors Overseas Services Ltd. said today its 19 mutual funds last month registered a net negative cash flow of \$20.5 million compared with \$24.9 million in October and \$30.1 million in September.

An IOS spokesman said he could not provide redemption and sales figures.

November's cash outflow figure brings the total negative cash flow for these funds for the year so far to around \$127 million, he said.

Soviet Truck Talks End MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (UPI).—A group of Daimler-Benz executives wound up talks with Soviet auto industry officials today with an agreement to continue negotiations about the projected truck plant along the Kama River next January.

The London Phenomenon: Will Wall Street Follow?

By Ernest A. Schonberger

LOS ANGELES.—The London stock market is frequently an indicator of what lies ahead for U.S. markets.

If the pattern holds, U.S. stock prices are due for a good trimming. However, this may be the time to ignore the U.K. indicator, according to some students of it.

The Financial Times index bottomed at 318 on May 26, 1970 (the same day the Dow Jones industrial average hit its low of 691). The FT index then rallied along with U.S. stocks in a carbon-copy pattern—until early October, when London stock prices dropped virtually to their May lows.

The divergence is all the more noticeable inasmuch as the Dow has strengthened since early October.

Perplexing Divergence
The perplexing thing is that the London market has been quite accurate as a lead indicator of trouble throughout the bear market that began in late 1968.

London prices topped out in September, 1968, followed by the Dow three months later. After a rally, London stocks turned down again in January, 1969; the U.S. market followed suit four months later. Following still another rally, British stocks topped out in January, 1970, while U.S. stocks began their severest slide of the bear market about two months afterward.

One student of the foreign markets and their relationship to U.S. trends is William X. Scheffman of Cohn, DeLoach & Kaufman, a New York firm that holds specialist posts on the New York and American

Dow Climbs to New 1970 High N.Y. Rally Moves Into Eleventh Session

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, continuing to amaze and confound 30 million investors, boomed today to its best level of 1970 as it rounded out its hottest trading week in history.

The hard-and-fast figures today—coming near the end of a year

U.S. Treasury Rules Japanese TVs Underpriced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Treasury announced today that it has determined that both monochrome and color television sets from Japan are being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

The case now is being referred to the U.S. Tariff Commission to determine whether the imports have caused injury to U.S. industry.

If the commission determines injury, a "dumping" fine will be levied on the imports, bringing them to their domestic value. The Treasury said that between Jan. 1, 1967, and Sept. 30, 1970, the value of Japanese TV imports totaled \$736.26 million.

The Treasury said that the major firms involved are: Matsushita Electric, Sony, Hitachi, Nakagawa Electric, and Tokyo Shibaura Electric.

that has experienced a business recession, high unemployment and the most disastrous bear market since the 1930s—denoted a rally that seemed almost too good to be true.

The Dow Jones industrial average scampered ahead 7.53 to finish at 816.06. The former high this year stood at 811.31 on Jan. 5.

It marked the eleventh straight advance for this blue-chip average, for a net gain of better than 61 points in 1970.

In little more than six months, furthermore, the Dow has recovered 185 points from its seven-year low of 631 on May 26. This is more than half of the brutal bear-market loss of 354.

Volume today trimmed down to 15.98 million shares from yesterday's 20.48 million shares, but it was more than enough to swell the week's total to a record-shattering 92.29 million shares. The former weekly high of 84.13 million shares came in the five-day period ending Oct. 8.

Last summer, the Big Board was scraping along on daily volume of 9 million or 10 million shares at times.

Both the stock market and the bond market have responded to an increase in money supply, an easing of demand in the midst of a sagging economy; lower interest rates and the growing conviction that the Nixon administration will take steps to bring the economy back into a period of renewed growth.

"The big buying push... is coming from institutions," noted Bohdan J. Kelsch, vice-president and chief economist for Moody's Investors Service.

Small investors continued to sell stock in a display of skepticism.

Investors who trade in less than 100-share lots, sold two shares for every share purchased in recent sessions.

Blue-chip issues made up the backbone of today's advance, while many glamorous displayed token price changes.

One glamorous exception was Federal National Mortgage Association, the volume leader, running up 4 1/4 to 62 1/2 after posting a high. The firm, a beneficiary of lower interest rates, has disclosed plans to enter the conventional mortgage market.

Boeing, down 1 1/8 to 14 1/4, was the only big loser on the active roster. The prime airframe contractor for the supersonic transport fell in response to the Senate's rejection late yesterday of any new government spending for SST development.

General Motors, making its 1970 high in active trading, rose 1 1/8 to 78 3/4. Du Pont added 2 1/8 points to 127 1/8.

Company Reports

J.P. Stevens & Co.
Fourth Quarter 1970
Revenue (millions)... 254.49
Profits (millions)... 0.17
Per Share... 0.03

Revenue (millions)... 892.57
Profits (millions)... 6.57
Per Share... 1.02

Third Quarter 1970
Revenue (millions)... 6.53
Profits (millions)... 0.45
Per Share... 0.36

Revenue (millions)... 263.86
Profits (millions)... 13.4
Per Share... 0.93

Firestone to Take 25% of Drexel Harriman

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. will acquire an interest of nearly 25 percent in Drexel Harriman Ripley, a leading investment banking concern, under the terms of an agreement announced yesterday.

Firestone will pay \$6 million in cash and may ultimately expand its interest to a maximum 55 percent, depending on the attitude of the New York Stock Exchange.

NYSE rules now prevent outside concerns from buying more than 25 percent of member firms.

The investment in a stock exchange concern by an industrial entity is thought to be the first

of its kind in Wall Street history and might be a forerunner of a new method to attract long-term capital to the securities industry.

Both James W. Stratton, Drexel president, and Raymond C. Firestone, chairman, stressed that the financing had not been necessitated by any financial distress of Drexel.

"Prior to this investment, Drexel's capital had been in excess of \$10 million, of which more than 80 percent had been represented by direct cash investments," Mr. Stratton said.


"This investment by Firestone... should lead to more rapid internal growth and greater profitability," he said.

Mr. Stratton disclosed that the ratio of Drexel's aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 7-to-1 "as of yesterday" and prior to the \$6 million infusion from Firestone.

Such a ratio is considered conservative and healthy. The Securities and Exchange Commission and the NYSE permit a brokerage concern to carry a net capital ratio of as high as 30-to-1.

Mr. Stratton confirmed that Drexel had had a long-standing relationship with Firestone, having handled over \$400 million of Firestone financing. The investment bankers' name will be changed under the accord to Drexel Firestone Inc.

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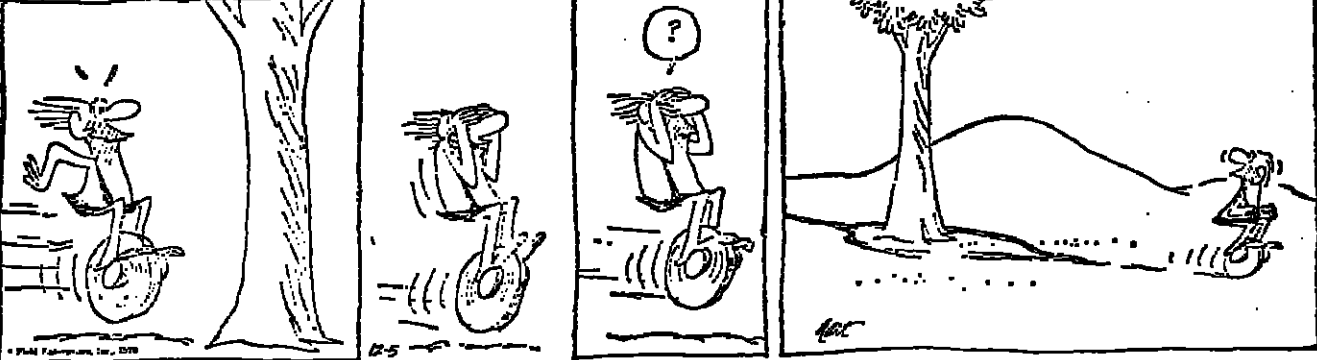
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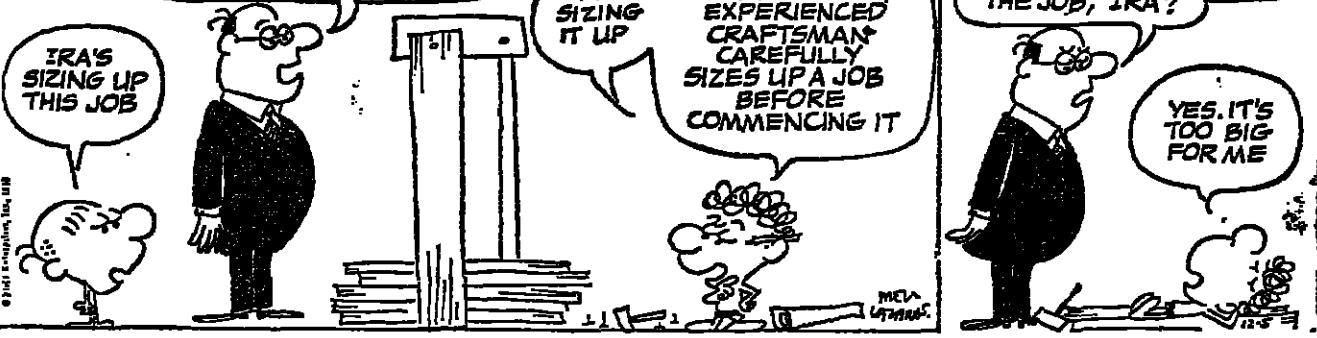
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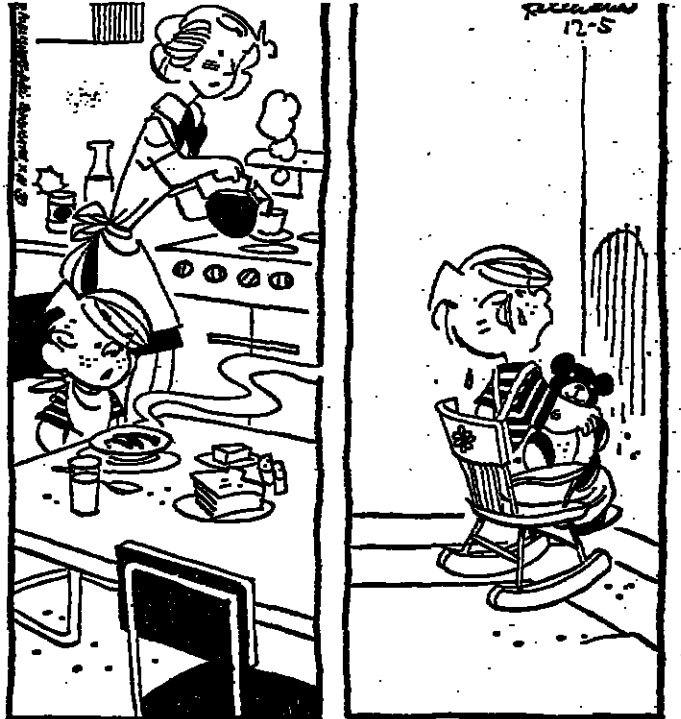
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUNCE

TYTUP

FRODIL

BEJARB

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What she was when he complained about her over-cooked biscuits.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DIZZY ABASH GUIDED BANANA

Answers: What the lunch wagon owner named his daughter - DINAH

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

KEEPING HOUSE - By Christine Valence

ACROSS

1 Beach sight

2 British

3 Little error

12 Hereafter, old style

20 Did a July 4 chore

21 Sharp-pointed

22 Greek letter

23 Shanty denial

24 Seeing eye of a sort

25 Across for Mass. Brinker

26 Ox of Tibet

27 Streamlet

28 Russian city

32 So long

33 Weekday: Abbr.

34 Floor

36 Certain ones

37 River to the Elbe

39 Pal of grunts

40 Senator: abbr.

43 Track officials

44 Palmer and albert

45 Mixed artist

46 Expect

48 New: Lat.

49 Curtain material

51 Divide

54 Paired

56 Warm up

58 Certain transoms

60 Unpredictable

61 Jumble

62 O'Casey

63 Diminutive suffix

65 Volcanic

67 Launch

68 Thru: Lat.

69 Drop in for

71 Printer's mark

73 - of Cremona

75 Planned

76 Teles

78 Kind of farm

80 Slides for young children

82 Organ stops

83 Decorative plants

84 Small room

85 Amen

87 Basis: musical

88 Certain hags

89 Louis or Philip

91 Yarn: musical

92 Being in India

93 Field sound

96 Marx's de

97 Godhead

100 Caprice

102 Third degree, in a way

103 Verb

107 Force apparatus

108 Names of home

109 - your pardon?

110 Fair rendition

111 Relative of groovy

114 Spot

115 Cloely-kait group

116 Tenders

118 Sliders

119 Unavailable

121 Daydream, for example

122 Line, as a roof

123 English city

125 Rich in which

126 Certain shape

128 Ascend

129 Helm: ark

131 Seating unit: Abbr.

134 Turkey house

137 House area

140 Forenoon

141 Mixture

142 Buntres and namesakes

143 Small cavity

144 Tiers

145 Cried

146 Appetizing

147 Grew more interested

DOWN

1 Indicate

2 Opera excerpt

3 Type of intrigue

4 La-verb: Abbr.

5 Shew: Prefix

6 Without aim

7 Here: Fr.

8 Many-windowed places

9 Noun and others

10 Jackets

11 Makes clothes

BOOKS

NORMAN ROCKWELL
Artist and Illustrator

By Thomas S. Buechner. Illustrated. Abrams, 32

Reviewed by Jean Stafford

When the Saturday Evening Post gave up the ghost in 1968, Norman Rockwell, its star performer, commemorated the death in the Atlantic Monthly with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin weeping. Three plump cheeks and lines of desolation furrow his brow and draw down the corners of his mouth. But the beholder is not meant to grieve. There is to be a gentle tug at the heartstrings, a small jump in the throat, but no serious involvement: It is a study in poignance, Rockwell's reliable stock in trade for 60 years. He had, financially at least, no personal cause to mourn the death of the Post for he had left it in 1963 and had gone to work for Look; and such is his unflagging popularity that so long as he can hold a paintbrush he will never want for a market.

This huge album of more than 600 representative specimens of his work is a pictorial history of average America in the 20th century. Thomas S. Buechner, the director of the Brooklyn Museum, in his introduction says that he agreed to amass the collection and to comment on it because he thinks Rockwell is important.

"He may not be important as an artist—whatever that is—but he has given us a body of work which is unsurpassed in the richness and variety of its subject matter and in the professionalism—often brilliant—of its execution. Unlike many of his colleagues (painters with publishers instead of galleries) he lives in and for his work and so he makes it important."

Considering the size of the corpus, one wonders whether he has ever had time for anything else since he became prodigiously successful before he was twenty. During the 47 years of his association with the Post, he produced 317 covers, using such sure-fire subjects as Thanksgiving dinner when several generations foregather to eat turkey with giblet gravy, circus parades, budding love, bandaged big toes, Pickwickian gentlemen signing Christmas cards. Scrupulously loyal to reality, he assembles authentic props (celery dishes, spittoons, bonnets, tongue depressors) and to a considerable extent he is dependent on photography.

Besides his affirmative, homespun contributions to the Post, Rockwell painted covers for Boy's Life, Collier's, St. Nicholas, The Ladies Home Journal, Country Gentleman. The contents were as wholesome as the wrappers and John Public read F.G. Woodhouse, Arthur Somers Roche, Albert Payson Terhune, Booth Tarkington, Clarence Buddington Kelland, Clarence Ray Cohen. Rockwell illustrated stories for all these magazines and more; he has painted advertisements for blameless and solidly American products, for Orange Crush and Coca-Cola, Parker pens, Maxwell House coffee, Overland cars equipped with Fisk tires, he has made greeting cards for Hallmark. He has painted portraits of all presidential candidates since 1951. He has painted murals for life insurance companies, the city of St. Louis

Silver Tree Discovered Biblical Text

JERUSALEM, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Israeli archaeologists have discovered a 3,000-year-old biblical text in the Judean wilderness. Dr. Zeev Yavi, a restoration work, an agogue of the town, miles south of Jerusalem, said the text, weighing 55 pounds, contained in five pages the largest ever discovered this period. He dated it to the ninth century B.C.

